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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 14

## WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

It is to be hoped that the Cook-Pearcy controversy is not to be repeated in connection with the discovery of the South Pole, so far as Amundsen and Scott are concerned.

It is asserted that, if Champ Clark succeeds in securing the democratic nomination for the presidency, William Randolph Hearst and his string of papers will have second place on the ticket.

A newspaper prophet reasons it out that if the Smiths continue to multiply in the future as they have in the past the Smith name will completely supplant all other names, and everybody will be named Smith. Blessed are the Smiths for they shall inherit the earth.

The death of the venerable A. N. Swain of Hollows Falls removes Vermont's oldest newspaper man. He was the founder and for many years editor of the Hollows Falls Times, and had reached the ripe age of four-score years and four. Mr. Swain was born in Reading in 1825, and after learning the printer's trade in Windsor he became assistant editor of the Vermont Republican in 1854. Two years later he moved to Hollows Falls and established the Times, which he made one of the most influential papers in Vermont. Mr. Swain was a member of the old Liberal party and was strong in his anti-slavery convictions. He introduced four Presidents to Hollows Falls audiences: Grant, Hayes, Harrison and McKinley. He was representative in the Legislature in 1872 and 1876, and senator for Windham county in 1886. He was postmaster of Hollows Falls from 1861 to 1872. He was a trustee of the Hollows Falls Savings institution from 1882 and its president from 1902. He was one of the founders of Rockingham Public Library association and was its only president. Mr. Swain was a member of the Vermont Press association from the time of its founding, and, until advancing years prevented, he was one of the most loyal and punctual of its members in advancing in every way the best interests of Vermont.

## A GENUINE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY POSSIBLE.

So far as Vermont is concerned there is no good ground for the assertion that the people will not have an opportunity to express their personal preference for candidates for the presidency in either party. There is nothing in the law to prevent those favoring any of the candidates now named or any other man they may prefer from trying to elect delegates to the State and district conventions who will support the man they want in the national convention. A majority of the voters present at the caucus will select the kind of delegates they want, with the vote for each presidential candidate announced as in a direct primary.

The trouble is that most men stay at home from caucuses and then protest because those, the few who usually attend the primaries, fail to choose men who satisfy the stay-at-homes. This is also largely the cause of the failure of local government to reflect the best opinion of the community.

We are in favor of any system that will enable the people to register their sentiments in relation to both men and measures, but to assume that the people of Vermont are disfranchised by our present caucus laws is an utter fallacy. They disfranchise themselves by staying at home as a rule.

Burlington has held many a city meeting, in which the taxpayers pass directly upon the question whether money is to be paid out for certain improvements, or upon some important question of public policy. For years it has been practically impossible to induce the taxpayers to attend these municipal primaries, and as a rule we have less than 600 out of our 3,000 or 4,000 voters. In late years city meetings have been attended by less than 100 voters at times.

What then of Burlington regarding direct primaries is probably true to a greater or less degree of every town in Vermont.

## A TIME FOR VERMONT REPUBLICANS TO THINK CALMLY.

We are justly proud of the way in which the republicans of Vermont have often led their party throughout the country in time of national crises and set the pace for republican victories.

There is now a grand opportunity for the republicans of Vermont to raise their voices against the bitter factional strife which is now threatening to divide the party into permanently hostile camps, and to dash the republican craft upon the ragged rocks of discord and dissension and disaster.

It ought to be possible for a republican to advocate the nomination of the man of his choice, without trying to beat his neighbor over the head with a slingshot or sticking a knife into him, or hurling a dynamite bomb at his neighbor's house.

It should be possible for republicans to advocate the selection of this man as presidential candidate, or that, without trying to secure a strangle hold on each other.

But while we favor Taft and you may favor Roosevelt and another wants some other candidate, we must all recognize the far-reaching fact that principles are more important than candidates. "Men may come and men may go," but worthy causes go on forever.

It is more important that the policies for which the Republican party stands prevail for the welfare of the country than that any particular man win the nomination in June, only to have a divided party follow him to the polls in November.

As the canvass for the republican nomination is now being conducted in many directions, the party is very likely to be divided; and with a continuation of present tactics up to the time of the Chicago convention, the republican candidate will be in imminent danger of defeat.

Indeed the chief question with many thinking republicans is no longer whether we can nominate Taft or Roosevelt at Chicago, but whether we can keep the bitterest followers of each from bringing about conditions that will mean defeat for whichever one is nominated, and the dragging down of the party into an abyss from which it will not be able to extricate itself for years.

Not a few republicans are now ranging themselves in bitterly hostile camps and clenching at each other's throats and trying to deal each other deep thrusts, the wounds of which may not heal by November.

In short, there is grave danger that our grand party may never recover from the split which is being promoted within the republican ranks, as a result of the apparent determination of some men, especially in New York, to rule or ruin.

As a matter of fact some of the leading republicans in the Empire State have stated that they would prefer democratic victory to the supremacy of the candidate to whom they are opposed.

That is not party loyalty or fealty to principle.

Can the republicans of Vermont afford to engage in this sort of warfare and precipitate a struggle which will divide our party into permanently hostile camps?

Should the Green Mountain followers of Lincoln and Grant and McKinley and Roosevelt and Taft draw their political knives on each other, and inflict wounds which, even if healed, will surely leave ugly scars?

Will it be profitable for us to fight to the death now under conditions which may be completely changed in June when the national convention meets?

We believe the record of the President is so closely the record of the Republican party for the past three years that we can not reject Mr. Taft without putting strong arguments in the hands of the democrats for the rejection of the party by the nation.

It seems to us that party consistency and good faith demand the renomination of President Taft, unless in the meantime the fight between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt becomes so bitter as to make it practically certain that the party will be defeated.

If that contingency should arise it is practically safe to say that the Chicago convention would never nominate a man foreordained to defeat, if some other man can win, and it would be practically certain in that case to search for a possible winner.

We recognize the right of any neighbor to advocate the nomination of the man of his choice, and we concede to the champion of Mr. Roosevelt the same right, we claim for ourselves.

We are not unmindful of the fact that if we are right and Mr. Taft is renominated, we shall want the votes of Roosevelt republicans; and that if we are wrong and Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated, you will want the support of Taft republicans.

But while we may agree among ourselves to work in harmony, whichever candidate is nominated, the danger to the Republican party arises from the fact that a host of men can hit temperate positions on any subject, but must become bitterly partisan to a point where they are ready to scratch the ticket unless their man wins the nomination.

This is the great danger to the Republican party throughout the United States to-day, and this is precisely where the Vermont republicans can demonstrate their good sense and sound judgment and their superior leadership.

Let us not surrender our convictions or our choice of men, but let us acquit ourselves like men, in our advocacy of our preference, helping to promote that spirit of toleration of the rights and voices of others so necessary to a victory for whatever grand man we eventually unite upon as the candidate of the Republican party of the whole country for the presidency of the United States.

## OUR DISTORTED UNDERGRADUATE LIFE.

What we need is not so much different laws but greater public spirit on the part of voters.

If any kind of law will help to bring about this consummation, we heartily favor it, but voters should not try to excuse themselves for remaining away from caucuses by complaining that the law is not right.

An editorial in one of our influential weeklies touches upon public speaking in colleges. The gist of this message is that public speaking does not bulk as largely as it should in the life of our higher educational institutions. Furthermore the opinion is advanced that oratorical and debating contests are made more of in the West than among us. And this state of affairs is accounted for by the fact that inter-collegiate athletics were slow to find their way into the West, and for many years oratorical contests were the great outlet for intercollegiate rivalry.

A speaking contest between the colleges of a great western State will fill to the doors the largest auditorium in the largest city the State can boast. In such contests reputations are made and great careers founded.

The best men in our institutions even among the undergraduates can not rid themselves of the feeling that the life in colleges and universities to-day, when compared with what it might be and ought to be, is woefully disproportionate. Among these men one finds a general resentment of the undue importance given to athletics. The feeling is often disguised out of deference to the prevailing mania, but it is none the less present. Athletics is essentially a thing which in an institution of learning has only a secondary value. Take as clean a branch of athletics as running and

compare its scope and reach with the scope and reach of a thing like public speaking. The ideal runner of the world to-day is a Hayes, Duffy, Doran, or Tom Longboat; the ideal speaker is a Hughes, Elliot or Balfour. How American boys with their wholehearted respect for achievement and success have been switched on the main lines of achievement and led to give first importance to something that could have real significance only in the stone age is increasingly hard to understand.

But facts remain, and with conditions in their present aggravated state, no ordinary institution can proceed in the thoroughgoing manner necessary to reduce athletics from the position as thought-absorber, here-maker and grand spectacle, rather than sport that it now holds.

But any institution can make efforts to raise the other outlets of undergraduate activity to something like proportionate importance. And a gradual working over, beginning in this way, would be worth while. Men ought to be trained in bodily endurance, daring and skill. Life taken on its proper colors and means more to the man who is brought back to the elemental trials, chances, and even suffering which athletics affords, but these things might be obtained more directly from cross country running, or from mountain climbing.

Not many years ago a young man named Beveridge borrowed his roommate's clothes, because he had none fit to appear in, entered the intercollegiate oratorical contest of his State, and emerged successful. From that day to this he has been more or less a public character. Now that was better than making a home run on the baseball field, because it could lead to something worth while. It was effort spent in line with the

main activities of present day life, instead of an exciting detour. College life in this country needs to be readjusted so that things shall take their due proportion in preparation for the real service of after life.

## THE MORRIS DANCES.

People Who Think That It Is Really Fairly Dancin'.

(Mary Dall in the London Observer.)

These folk of mine are ram-jam full of fun and merriment.

The most interesting survival of the folk dances of England is unquestionably the Morris dance, both because of its variety of form, the curious customs and folk-lore associated with it, and because it had so nearly disappeared, leaving no written record behind. The Morris dance, unlike the country dances and the sword dances, could only be recovered from the remaining traditional dances, most of which were very old, in whose memories there yet lingered the dances and melodies of long ago. In what lies the unique charm of the Morris dance for the young folk of today? For the naive is there, as it is in no other dance, over and over again. I have seen the charm work since that autumn evening six years ago when two countrymen came to London to teach the dances to a handful of working girls. Again and again I have seen the tired folk disappear, the stooping back straighten, the eye brighten as hat and coat hang aside and long hours in the workroom forgotten, one after another joined the dance.

And now I think I have found the answer. Sidney Aldy, in his "Household Tales," tells how the people at Curbar in Derbyshire, believe that Morris dancing is really fairy dancing, and that Morris dancing means fairy dancing. Morris dancers of the present day, it is said, go through the same series of dancing that the fairies go through, except that they cannot perform the same intricate figures as the fairies can. One man told Mr. Aldy that the Morris dancing had been taken away from the fairies. It is good to believe that in these later days, when it is difficult even for the children to believe in fairies, that the new joy and merriment which the revival of folk dancing has brought into their lives is inspired by the fairies, and that the "little people" are finding their way through the official code of the board of education to the playgrounds of the children, and are, as ever, turning the children's thoughts to things lovely and of good report.

The dance which was stolen from the fairies is given to the children, and the fairies are appeased; there is peace between the old world of magic and of magic and the new world of hard endeavor and difficult achievement.

The beginning of the new era still held in it some of the magic of those older days. This is the account of the first visit of the Morris men to London, from the book of which Cecil Sharp is joint author.

"The Morris like that made beautiful, seemed to outwit the laws of Nature; we saw it in the heart of London rise up from its long sleep before our very eyes. The connection with this affair, the mention of that well-beloved fable, is appropriate and irresistible. The first dance that was set before these Londoners upon this occasion, which we ourselves made up, held to call history—was bean-dancing. It represents the setting of the seed in springtime. Of course, the music, its lift, and the steps that their forefathers had footed to it in the olden time, were as little known to these London boys, as the tongue and ceremonial of old Peru. As little known, yet as strange, as all that was a summons never heard until now. So instinctively obeyed, because, though unfamiliar and unforeseen, it was of England and came, even though it was centuries upon the way, to kinfolk. Let the precision explain it as he may, that is our way of accounting for an experience both fruitful and astounding. Within half an hour of the coming of these Morris men we saw the best of the dancing and the charming of staves, its intricate figures and steps hitherto unknown—fall swing upon a London floor. And upon the delighted but somewhat dazed confession of the instructor we saw it perfect in execution to the least particular."

## BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY VERMONT TRADE REPORT.

Reports to Bradstreet's for the week ending March 10 show that the Vermont labor is well employed and merchants have had a good trade for the period of the year. Prolonged winter weather is holding back an early trade at the retail stores. Reports from the granite manufacturers show that the granite plants have all they can possibly take care of for the next six weeks or two months, while others report new business coming in slowly. Wholesale dealers in hardware and builders' supplies note general trade continues about even with the year previous. Considerable new building work is being planned in different sections of the State. Iron and steel mills are well employed and labor is in demand. Not much change is noted among manufacturers of garments and overalls. No mercantile bankruptcies were reported for the week, although one offer of compromise is in process of being made.

Burlington manufacturers report labor well employed for season of the year. Cotton mills are better employed. Retail merchants report between season trade has been fully as good as usual and outlook for coming season good. Rutland reports labor better employed in marble business. Machine industries fairly busy, wood-working shops operating to full capacity. Retail business continues well with that of previous season. St. Albans manufacturers are reported well employed. Cold weather has affected possibility of doing as much business as desired at the granite plant. Retail trade is normal. St. Johnsbury reports all manufacturing plants operating full time. Reports from farming section in that vicinity is that more work will be done in maple sugar making than in several years. No material change is noted among manufacturing interests. Some new building work is in prospect. Retail trade is about fair. At Harre one new stone shed is in process of building. Granite manufacturers feel encouraged over the outlook for new business for spring period. Some of them report two to three months work on hand at present. Rutland reports labor well employed and retail business about normal for the period while collections are only fairly good. Brattleboro reports considerable new building work in prospect. Labor is well employed and outlook for spring trade good. Remington reports mills operating full time but continued cold weather has caused a falling off in country trade among retail merchants. Outlook for spring business considered good. Vergennes reports labor well employed with retail business good for the period of the year.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Lieut. Barnes Re-assigned to Fifth Infantry—Officers' Exam. March 13.

Lieut. J. B. Barnes, on duty with the militia of the State of Vermont, who has been on the army unassigned list, has been re-assigned to the fifth infantry, but will not join his regiment until the expiration of his detail in Vermont.

Capt. Van Cor has been conducting an examination for non-commissioned officers in C company. The scope of such examinations include drill regulations, manual of guard duty, small arms firing regulations, map reading and camp sanitation. The tests are prepared and the solutions submitted are graded by the respective battalion commanders.

An examination for officers of the first infantry is ordered for March 14 at Montpelier. The board consists of Colonel Dyer, Lieut. Col. Johnson, Major Thomas and Dr. Dods. The following officers, who hold temporary commissions in their respective grades, are ordered to appear before the board:

Capt. K. A. Pomeroy of Woodstock, Capt. C. A. Van Cor of Burlington, Capt. J. E. Corbin of Montpelier, First Lieut. E. K. Allen of Burlington, First Lieut. N. W. Richmond of Northfield, Capt. H. M. Howe of Northfield, First Lieut. R. W. Paine of Montpelier, First Lieut. H. B. Hartwell of St. Johnsbury, Second Lieut. L. E. Thomas of Woodstock, Second Lieut. L. B. Fines of Burlington and Second Lieut. R. W. Flint of St. Johnsbury. Upon successfully passing the prescribed examination the candidates will receive permanent commissions in their respective grades.

Second Lieut. George E. Carpenter, formerly of Company F of Northfield, has been appointed a battalion quartermaster, vice Lieut. L. E. Knight, resigned. The federal inspection of the first infantry will be made during April, beginning at Burlington April 1, and being completed at Montpelier April 26. The federal appropriation of about \$5000 annually required by this State is contingent upon the militia conforming in organization and equipment to that prescribed for the regular army. The inspection in April will be made by a regular army officer for the purpose of ascertaining for the government whether or not the troops of this State are organized and equipped as required. The inspection for "field efficiency" will be conducted during the summer maneuvers which are scheduled for sometime in July or August.

## FISH AND GAME LEAGUE.

Constitution Adopted and Officers Elected for Coming Year.

(From the Vergennes Enterprise.)

About sixty residents of this county met in the granite hall, Middlebury, and formed an organization to be known as the Addison County Fish and Game League. George N. Shamba of Middlebury was temporary chairman and N. S. Poole of Middlebury temporary secretary. The constitution and by-laws were presented by L. C. Russell of Middlebury for a committee appointed at a preliminary meeting a couple of weeks ago and after some suggested amendments they were adopted. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, R. W. McChes of Vergennes; vice-president, M. E. Barnes of Chimney Point; secretary, Norman S. Poole of Middlebury; treasurer, George N. Shamba of Middlebury; auditors, Leroy C. Russell of Middlebury, John H. Donnelly of Vergennes; directors, the above officers, John Higgins and Cushman Hill of Middlebury, Paul Hawkins of Weehridge, J. Herbert Howe of Bridport, F. L. Grandy and William H. Norton of Vergennes, John Thomas and Edward Harrington of Salisbury, Edson Day of Ripton, O. A. Smith and Fred

## PEASE'S

Tidying up after that sale and at the same time receiving the new spring goods. We'll have them open and on sale shortly.

My! What a Muss?

Meanwhile save a dollar or two on men's and boys' clothes or necessary fixings before we put them away. Come in and see.

## Boys' Clothes

Broken lines, possibly not the size you need; still, if it should be here, it'll be a big bargain—the best in the land—before we put them away, up from

\$1.25

## Winter Overcoats and Suits.

We realize it's very late for we have very few left, so make a lot that the price shall tempt you, if size, style and quality are here to please.

## PEASE'S

## VERMONT FOREST WEALTH.

Problem of the Future Writen Allen M. Fletcher.

Representative Allen M. Fletcher of Cavendish has prepared the following for the Vermont commission on the conservation of natural resources:

"Our forests by reason of mismanagement are so rapidly disappearing that any estimate of the wealth we possess in them today will be valueless inasmuch as the record of conditions already changed. However a comparison of the condition of our forests to-day with those of 20 years ago, shows conclusively that if we continue our present method or lack of method in dealing with them we shall in another 20 years have few forests on which to place a value.

"Therefore a question of far greater importance than the value of Vermont's forests to-day is, what her forests are to be in the future. And this suggests both the extent and the quality of our future forests and whether or not the State and the individual or both are warranted in attempting to preserve their present and to increase their future productive power.

"There are two ways of increasing production: To increase the forest area by planting; and to increase the output of the original area by care in management. Now, if a man has an acre in potatoes and wants a big crop would it not be better policy for him by careful cultivation to make sure of a good crop on his first acre rather than to neglect that acre and plant a second? In other words it will pay the farmer to resort to planting only in cases of waste land which is not reproducing itself by natural methods.

"Some of the benefits to the State of good forests are: Sources of useful products, conservation of water, protection against erosion, increased ability of the soil to hold water, and these benefits have been conceded to be of sufficient importance to warrant the State in adopting an official policy of forestry, which provides for acquiring and maintaining State forests and for instructing Vermonters in forest management.

"Let us then consider the benefits of a good forest policy to individual owners. If every farmer in the State felt satisfied that in return for proper management his forest would yield him a yearly return, how long would it take him to decide on such a policy? A great majority of the forests in this State are in farm woodlots. These woodlots should supply firewood for the farm and timber for repairing the buildings, furnish wood or lumber to bring in a little ready money annually and give winter work to the farmer's family. A natural woodlot of average or reasonably good quality under proper management, and if not already too badly injured, make this return to the farmer; for our soil is one in which the reproduction of trees is natural and rapid.

"The reason so many woodlots do not now yield regular dividends is because they have already been injured by indiscriminate and careless cutting. Two instances of extreme cases come to my attention. Ten years ago one lot had a fair growth of maple and beech with scattering old growth spruce; there was an undergrowth of suppressed and scrubby hardwoods well sprinkled with spruce seedlings. The large hardwoods and spruce were cut; some of the small spruce were cut because they were in the way and more because the choppers thought they were in the way; others were taken for burning; and the rest for building houses. Last year the farmer wanted cord wood to sell. He found the scrubby sprouts that cutting was not a paying proposition. The inevitable result is that while the lumberman has been cutting the land will be left idle for 10 or 15 years while the inferior spruce grows up to replace the old growth, and after a long period without return, the farmer will have a poor growth of hardwoods. In this case the much desired hardwoods of the lumberman would have been preferable, for it would have removed the scrub hardwoods or forest weeds and given the spruce a chance.

"Suppose the farmer, with an eye for reproduction, had been more careful in cutting the scrub undergrowth to make as firewood, then year by year had felled his hard and soft wood trees with care not to disturb the growing spruce, and sold them for profit; he would now have left a fair stand of second growth spruce which if properly managed might continue to yield a yearly return.

"Another instance of mismanagement, a Christmas tree dealer persuaded one farmer to sell all spruce in two years for Christmas trees. The dealer had cutting the scrub undergrowth to make as firewood, then year by year had felled his hard and soft wood trees with care not to disturb the growing spruce, and sold them for profit; he would now have left a fair stand of second growth spruce which if properly managed might continue to yield a yearly return.

"The market price of spruce was so much higher in February than in March that the average price of Ansonia spruce was \$7.14 cents per dozen. The Brattleboro and Vergennes averages were 22.12 cents per dozen. The Ansonia produced their spruce at a profit of over 200 per cent, while the Brattleboro and Vergennes produced their spruce at a loss of over 15 per cent.

The test was made for no other purpose than to find the cost of producing one dozen eggs, but the result is very significant.

It shows that there is no need of eggs being 50 and 60 cents per dozen every winter. It shows, also, that even at that price, the farmer cannot afford to raise them so long as their farms are stocked with the popular birds of the show room. It shows, also, that they can be sold at a handsome profit for one-half that price, when their farms are stocked with Ansonia fowls.

O. A. MARTIN, Derry, New Hampshire.

## THE LOCAL OPTION VOTE IN 1912.

Assuming that the newspaper reports of the vote are correct, and allowing Hyde Park and St. Johnsbury the same figures as last year, the following figures appear:

Total "Yes" vote.....15,711  
Total "No" vote.....25,355  
Total vote.....41,066  
"No" majority.....9,644  
"No" majority last year.....7,651  
No-license gain.....2,993  
Every county gave a no-license majority.

Essex county gave the smallest, 62.

Washington county gave the largest, 1,720.

Counties with no license towns, 6. One other county will probably have no saloons.

Population of 29 license towns last year, 91,562.

Population of 21 license towns this year, 77,764.

Gain in population under no-license, 13,800.

Possible saloon licenses last year, 95.

Possible saloon licenses this year, 77.

License towns on west side, 16. License towns on east side, 5.

Towns on east side to have saloons, probably 2.

## HUMORS OF CLEANING UP LOUISIANA.

Mr. Henry Owen, in the March World's Work, gives some amusing examples of the easy-going character that Dr. Dowling has against while he was on his famous campaign to rid Louisiana of dirt.

At one town the dirty condition of a public building was pointed out to its athletic caretaker.

"Dr. Dowling, sir, differ from you," said a man in a small town who was found as busy with his hands and undershirt in his dirty, greasy condition.

"Habit you better wash up and change shirts," suggested the doctor.

"Yes, sir," said the man, proudly. "To-morrow's the night."

## AN INTERESTING BELIEF.

Frank G. Nichols of Essex Junction has an interesting relic of the Civil War period in the shape of a copy of the New York Herald of April 14, 1865, containing full account of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln and the attempt on the life of Secretary W. H. Seward, as well as a proclamation by President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy. The paper, which shows little signs of age, was found by Mr. Nichols among the papers of his father, L. B. Nichols, who is now in California.

Want advertise the room you want to rent—more than once, if need be.